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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

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Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States*

1. **Luxembourg** provided the texts of its law of 13 May 1981 approving the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, as well as the text of the Convention and of the Agreement of 4 December 1979 among the States members of the European Communities concerning its application.

2. The **Russian Federation** stressed that terrorism destabilizes the situation not only in individual countries and regions but in the world as a whole. Particularly alarming is the formation of a new arc of terrorist activity: Balkans — Middle East — Caucasus — Central Asia — Afghanistan, and on to the Philippines. The main centre of the terrorist threat is shifting to Afghanistan, where the number of training camps and safe havens for terrorists is growing.

3. In recent years, the Russian Federation has come face to face with the terrorist challenge. As a result of terrorist acts carried out in September 1999 in Moscow, Buynaksk and Volgodonsk, 305 people were killed and over 500 were injured. It was later established that most of the perpetrators of these criminal acts had been trained in the training centres of the international terrorists El-Khattab and Shamil Basaev. Information on the participation of representatives of foreign extremist Muslim organizations in the planning of these crimes has been received and is being verified.

4. The situation in the northern Caucasus region continues to be complicated. About half of the overall number of crimes of a terrorist nature in the Russian Federation take place in that region. The propaganda, material support and other activities of various foreign terrorist and extremist organizations, including the sending of mercenaries to the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, have a negative impact on the situation in the region.

5. The facts show that, in actuality, the above-mentioned forces attempted to turn the Chechen Republic, which is a subject of the Russian Federation, into an outpost for international terrorism and a base for new attacks, and not only against the Russian Federation.

6. In this regard, the leaders of the Russian Federation have given priority attention to the development and implementation of measures to combat terrorism.

7. Over the recent period, since June 1999, the Russian Federation has taken a number of organizational and legal measures to intensify its efforts to suppress acts of terrorism.

8. Building on the 1998 Federal Act on the suppression of terrorism, in 1999 and 2000 the Russian Federation issued the following decisions, which cover the basic areas of activity of State bodies in their efforts to protect the population and particularly important facilities from terrorist attacks, identify and destroy terrorist groups and bands, and suppress traffic in arms, munitions and explosives, and so forth:

- "Approval of the list of federal organs of executive power participating, within their competence, in the prevention, identification and suppression of terrorist activity" (Decision No. 660 of 22 July 1999);
- "Measures to suppress terrorism" (Decision No. 1040 of 15 September 1999);
- "Measures to prevent the infiltration into the territory of the Russian Federation of members of foreign terrorist organizations and the import of weapons and means of sabotage at established border crossing points in the northern Caucasus region of the Russian Federation" (Decision No. 1223 of 5 November 1999).

9. By its decision No. 112 of 9 February 2000, the Russian Federation introduced amendments and additions to the federal target-oriented programme for 1999-2000 to strengthen measures to combat crime, which deal with the organization of the fight against terrorism.

* Information on the participation of States in multilateral agreements relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented separately in sect. III.A of document A/55/179.

10. The State Duma of the Russian Federation is currently considering proposals to ratify the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, as well as the 1997 International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

11. On 3 April 2000, the Russian Federation signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

12. On 20 March 2000, a motion was introduced in the State Duma concerning the ratification of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

13. A series of measures to suppress terrorism is being carried out within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

14. On 4 June 1999, the multilateral Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of CIS in the Suppression of Terrorism was concluded.

15. On 25 January 2000, the Council of the CIS Heads of State approved the Inter-State Programme of Joint Crime-Prevention Measures for the period 2000-2003, which includes a package of measures to suppress terrorism.

16. On 21 June 2000, the Council of the CIS Heads of State approved the Programme of the States Members of CIS to Suppress International Terrorism and Other Manifestations of Extremism to the Year 2003, and adopted a decision on the creation of an anti-terrorist centre of the States members of CIS and approved the statute of the Centre.

17. In 1999 and 2000, the Russian Federation concluded agreements with Portugal, Ireland and Germany on cooperation in crime prevention which contain provisions on the coordination of efforts to combat terrorism at the bilateral level.

18. The Russian Federation also provided the texts of national acts and decisions related to the suppression of terrorism.[1]

19. **Saudi Arabia** indicated that its national statutes and regulations concerning terrorism are inspired by Islamic Sharia and discard what is contrary to it. Hence, it earnestly strives to fight terrorism in all its forms, because of its annihilation of innocent souls and its wanton destruction of public and private assets and all the fear and insecurity which results from it. Islamic Sharia abhors all this and punishes it with specific penalties. Today, the procedure in cases of terrorism involves interrogation of the accused and recording his possible admission of guilt. The court will then apply Islamic law and punish him with one of the penalties provided for according to the circumstances of the case.

20. Saudi Arabia noted that it was among the first States to condemn terrorism and has supported all international efforts in this regard. It has signed numerous bilateral security agreements with Arab and other friendly nations and has become a party to many multilateral conventions. Moreover, Saudi Arabia would soon adhere to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings and to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

21. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia has participated in all conference and symposia on terrorism. It took part in drafting legislation and in planning strategies against terrorism approved by the joint meetings of Arab Ministers of the Interior and of Justice. These include a draft pan-Arab law for combating terrorism and a set of rules of conduct for Arab Governments in their anti-terrorism efforts.

22. With regard to training sessions for anti-terrorism activities, Saudi Arabia is aware of the importance of supporting the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism adopted by the General Assembly as well as its other related resolutions. It is absolutely necessary to increase cooperation between States for implementing effective measures aimed at preventing all forms of terrorism affecting international society as a whole, and eliminating them. The aforementioned resolutions required additional anti-terrorism measures on the part of States. The role of Saudi Arabia in this regard was not only to sign relevant regional and universal conventions but also extended to organizing training seminars. The latter activity distinguished Saudi Arabia from most other States and made it one of the States which are truly striving to crush this dangerous phenomenon.

23. The Arab "Nayef" Academy for Security Sciences provides the following academic and training courses:

- Academic studies. The Academy has courses on fighting terrorism and offers graduate courses leading to a Master's degree in the subject;
- Training Institute. This body deals with practical aspects of fighting terrorism, including laboratory work. It holds seminars on such topics as: negotiating with hostage takers; preventing the occurrence of terrorist acts; port and border safety; protection of vital premises; and celebrities and crisis management. Additional subjects dealt with include: the discovery of explosives and rendering them inoperative; fighting the illegal traffic in arms and explosives; and conducting inquiries, observation and criminal research. The Academy also takes part in symposia and seminars on fighting terrorism held in friendly countries;
- Research and Studies Centre. This branch of the Academy has produced many studies and reports, held several series of discussions and arranged for lectures on the subject of terrorism.

24. Saudi Arabia noted that many other States are benefiting from the Academy, as indicated by the increased number of foreign students and applications for admission.

25. The **Sudan** indicated that, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, on 4 June 2000, a republican decree had been promulgated approving the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2000. The said Sudanese law defines terrorism as any act of violence or intimidation, whatever its motives or purposes, which takes place in execution of an individual or collective criminal scheme aimed at creating alarm among persons or at terrifying them by causing them harm or at endangering their lives or security or at inflicting damage on the environment or on public or private property or on public or private facilities or possessions or at occupying or seizing the same or at endangering a national or strategic resource.

26. Any individual or group committing or attempting to commit with mens rea the act stated in the definition is deemed to have committed a terrorist crime for which the penalty varies between imprisonment, life imprisonment and death. Pursuant to this law, terrorist acts include those which are the subject of the international and regional conventions ratified or acceded to by the Sudan.

27. The Sudan also indicated that it had ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

28. **Uzbekistan** provided an extract of its criminal code adopted on 22 September 1994.[2]

B. Information received from international organizations

29. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) reported, inter alia, that, in November 1999, an informal open-ended meeting, convened by the Director General of IAEA, had been held in Vienna to discuss whether there was a need to revise the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. The expert meeting agreed that a more detailed examination of a number of issues was necessary prior to any conclusions being drawn about the need to revise the Convention. To that end, it was decided to continue the work in a series of open-ended group meetings with the participation of the IAEA secretariat. To date, the Working Group has met twice, in February and June 2000, and has two further meetings scheduled, in November 2000 and January 2001.

30. The IAEA secretariat was invited to assist the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996 with the elaboration of the draft convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. The secretariat participated in 1998 and 1999 in the meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee and of the working group established by the Sixth Committee at the fifty-third session of the General Assembly, contributing information on the relevant responsibilities and activities of the Agency. The Agency stands ready to assist the United Nations further in this effort.

31. In 1999 the IAEA General Conference requested the Director General to bring to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly resolution GC(43)/RES/18, entitled "Measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources". The General Conference invited the General Assembly, in its continued elaboration of the draft convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to bear in mind the activities of IAEA in preventing and combating illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive materials.

32. In addition, IAEA noted that it had not received any direct information regarding incidents caused by international terrorism. However, as part of the IAEA programme entitled "Security of Material", the Agency has been asked by several countries to analyse nuclear material seized by national authorities. The materials had been involved in illicit nuclear material trafficking incidents resulting in criminal investigation and prosecution. These efforts are part of the IAEA programme, which also incorporates activities aimed at providing assistance to member States in establishing the necessary infrastructure to control and protect their nuclear material.

IV. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

33. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** reported that its secretariat continues to carry out a number of activities in support of the efforts of member States to prevent, detect and respond to illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources. These activities involve the Illicit Trafficking Database Programme, guidance, training, technical support, services and information exchange.

34. The Agency's programme comprises training at the international, regional and national levels and, as dictated by special needs, other topical workshops and opportunities for exchange of information. The Agency conducts a number of training courses and workshops dealing with three general areas: physical protection of nuclear material, prevention of nuclear smuggling, and State systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material.

35. International, national and regional training courses on the physical protection of nuclear materials and facilities have been conducted since 1978 and will continue to be held during 2000 and 2001. An international training course in physical protection is conducted every other year in Albuquerque, United States of America, the most recent one in May 2000. One regional training course on the design of physical protection systems for the countries of South-East Asia and the Pacific and Far East was held in China in June 2000. Participants in these courses gained a basic understanding of the need for physical protection, of the existing international recommendations for physical protection and of the way in which States meet their international obligations in this field. Further courses to be held in the Russian Federation and in the Czech Republic are planned for 2000 and 2001.

36. In addition, training courses and workshops are planned on such topics as Design Basis Threat and the evaluation of response capabilities. A meeting is to be held in October 2000 to explain the methodology of national Design Basis Threat workshops. In response to the requests of member States, in 2001 and 2002, such workshops will be organized in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent States under the IAEA technical cooperation programme entitled "Physical Protection and Security of Nuclear Materials" (TC Project RER/9/060).

37. In the area of the prevention of nuclear smuggling, the IAEA secretariat, together with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the International Criminal Police Organization — Interpol, has designed a training course in detection and response for customs and other officials for combating illicit trafficking of nuclear material and other radioactive materials. Through the IAEA technical cooperation programme in Europe (TC Project RER/9/060), joint IAEA/WCO/ Interpol training courses were held in September 1999 and June 2000. The quality of the courses was enhanced by the results of the laboratory tests conducted at the Austrian Research Centre in Seibersdorf and those of the extensive pilot study on radiation detection equipment at the Austrian/ Hungarian border carried out by IAEA and the Government of Austria. Similar training courses are to be organized in September 2000 and in 2001. In addition, TC Project RER/9/060 encourages and supports training on the national level organized by individual member States. The first examples of this were the training courses given in Malta and Hungary organized jointly with the European Union in 1999 and 2000. Similar national courses are to be conducted, with IAEA support, in Belarus and Ukraine by the end of 2000.

38. Training to upgrade State Systems of Accounting and Control (SSACs) of nuclear materials, as required for the implementation of safeguards agreements pursuant to States' adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, is also recognized as an important element in the programme against illicit trafficking. A large number of personnel from the

newly independent States as well as individuals from the Russian Federation, countries of Latin America, Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, as well as other parts of the world have participated in training courses organized and conducted by the Agency and its member States.

39. Since 1992, the Agency's Coordinated Technical Support Programme (CTSP) to the newly independent States has been used as a mechanism to coordinate bilateral donor State assistance for the establishment/improvement of nuclear material accountancy and control systems, export/import control systems and physical protection systems in the newly independent States. The programme includes training courses, workshops and seminars to provide assistance in implementing and running these systems.

40. In September 1999, IAEA, together with Austria and the Czech Republic within the framework of the CTSP to the newly independent States, held a seminar in safeguards implementation at Ukrainian nuclear power plants. In October 1999, a workshop on familiarization with IAEA safeguards activities and non-destructive assay (NDA) measurement techniques was held in Uzbekistan; and in June 2000, a similar regional workshop was held in Belarus. These workshops are part of an effort to assist States in strengthening their nuclear material control systems. In July 2000, a workshop was held in Ukraine on nuclear material accounting and reporting.

41. With regard to technical support, IAEA noted that one of the major objectives of the physical protection activities is to convey a basic understanding of the need to protect nuclear materials and of the tools necessary for developing and operating a national physical protection system.

42. Within the framework of its technical cooperation programme, the IAEA secretariat assists States of Central and Eastern Europe, the newly independent States and countries of East Asia and the Pacific in establishing legal frameworks that comply with the basic requirements of relevant treaties, conventions and protocols and relevant international recommendations.

43. As of January 1997, under the technical cooperation project entitled "Legislative Assistance for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy" (RER/0/15), IAEA has been supporting countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the newly independent States in their national efforts to establish, develop or review national laws governing the safe and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to adopt implementing legislation for the international instruments to which they have adhered. The project is being extended to 2001 to accommodate the increased demand for legislative assistance as a result of a comprehensive review by the Governments of those countries of their nuclear legislation and regulations in the area of physical protection of nuclear material and facilities and non-proliferation. IAEA will provide the necessary coordination and funding for the provision of expert services and training through workshops and seminars.

44. In implementing the technical cooperation project entitled "Physical Protection and Security of Nuclear Materials" (RER/9/060), the IAEA secretariat has consulted with the member States offering bilateral support in order to ensure proper coordination of the support provided. It is expected that, as a result of this multidisciplinary project the complex of measures needed to prevent illicit trafficking will be better understood and actually implemented in the recipient member States.

45. Likewise, the technical cooperation project entitled "Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Installations" (RLA/9/034) is designed to provide a basis for the provision of physical protection support to member States in Latin America. As a first activity, a regional training course is planned for later in 2000.

46. Through the technical cooperation Model Project, which began as Inter-regional Project INT/9/143 and later became "Upgrading Radiation Protection Infrastructure ..." — for Europe (RER/9/056), Latin America (RLA/9/030), Africa (RAF/9/024), East Asia and the Pacific (RAS/9/021) and West Asia (RAW/9/006) — the radiation safety infrastructures in 52 States are being strengthened to comply with the safety standards established by the Agency for protection against ionizing radiation and for the safety of radiation sources. Under the Model Project, laws and regulations as well as other procedures aimed at ensuring the adequate control of radiation sources have been prepared and adopted. Efforts have been concentrated on the establishment of national regulatory authorities capable of introducing an effective system of notification, authorization, inspection and enforcement, including the establishment of inventories of all relevant radiation sources. These activities have contributed considerably to the increased level of safety of existing radiation

sources, the location of lost and orphaned sources and the prevention of illicit trafficking of radioactive materials. In addition, more than 50 regional and subregional training courses and workshops organized during the past two years have significantly upgraded the qualifications and expertise of personnel engaged not only in regulatory activities, but also in the prevention of illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and radioactive sources. Radiation monitors and other equipment which can also be used for the location and identification of unattended sources have been provided to all member States participating in the Model Project.

47. Furthermore, the IAEA secretariat has established the International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS), through which member States can obtain advice on enhancing their national and facility-level physical protection systems. Upon request from a member State, the secretariat assembles a team of physical protection experts from other member States. As of the end of June 2000, nine IPPAS missions had been carried out: to Bulgaria and Slovenia in 1996, to Romania, Poland and Hungary in 1997, the Czech Republic in 1998, Lithuania and Peru in 1999, Belarus in May 2000 and the Democratic Republic of Congo in June 2000. Further requests for IPPAS missions have been received from member States.

48. IPPAS is a fundamental part of the IAEA programme of assistance to member States in establishing and maintaining effective systems for the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities. IPPAS missions enable the Agency to appraise systems implemented at the national and facility level, thereby helping States identify needs for improvement as well as good practices of implementation. All IPPAS missions produce a report with their findings, including recommendations for follow-up actions to the State authorities and facility operators. When a need for upgrades is identified, the State bears the sole responsibility for upgrading the systems. In some cases such upgrades are facilitated through cooperation between States and through IAEA programmes.

49. In addition, IPPAS is recognized as a key tool for providing assistance to those States wishing to assess their compliance with their obligations under the Physical Protection Convention and with the internationally accepted recommendations on physical protection (INFCIRC/225/Rev.4).

50. IAEA also noted that it acts as secretariat for the Inter-Agency Coordination Committee on the Illicit Cross-Border Movement of Nuclear Material and Other Radioactive Sources, which is composed of designated individuals from 17 international organizations concerned with the illegal movement of nuclear material and other radioactive sources. The Committee provides a forum for the exchange of information and has established working groups to assist in the coordination of existing illicit trafficking databases, improved coordination of the training efforts of the organizations and the development of a severity scale to describe the potential risk of these illicit trafficking incidents when they occur.

V. Publication of a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

51. As at 2 October 2000, the Secretary-General had also received the text of laws and regulations from the Governments of the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan.

Notes

[1] The texts are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[2] The text is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.